

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI.—NO. 36.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office: Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office: Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

W. J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina, T. C. JOHNSTON. FORD JONES, B.A.

JOHNSTONE & JONES, Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, Etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina, T. C. JOHNSTON. FORD JONES, B.A.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. F. F. F. F., Surgeon Dentist. Will visit Moose Jaw on the 29th and 30th of each month. Feb. 28th of month. Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices. Twelve years professional practice in Ontario, Manitoba and the N. W. Territories.

W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon-Dentist, of Regina, (graduate of the oldest Dental College in the world), visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall on the first Monday and following Tuesday of every month.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Insurance agent; Issuer Marriage Licenses; School Debentures bought; Homestead entries made; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with from 20 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to Loan.

I. O. F., Court Moose Jaw, No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Annable Hall, on the first Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend. Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, March 20th. R. W. Tammis, C.R. C. L. Ross, R.S.

X'mas 1894,
New Years 1895

Now is the winter of our discontent, but notwithstanding should you require any articles in our lines, namely,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, the pick of the choicest brands selected from the markets of both hemispheres, call on or write to

OCTAVIUS FIELD.
Terms Cash.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, RIVER STREET, WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

Lumber

Coal and wood is what everyone must have at this time of the year and we can supply both at the right prices. Cord wood or cut into stove lengths. The celebrated Hazard Mine Souris Coal, the most economical fuel on the market. Just the thing for these hard times, to try it is to be convinced.

E. Simpson & Co.

Wanted!

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

We require, and must have during the next thirty days a quantity of four and five dollar bills, and in order to get them we will give the following packages.

\$4 2 lb. Indian blended tea, 6 lb. rolled oats, 12 lb. granulated sugar, 12 lb. yellow sugar, 2 tins tomatoes, 1 tin corn, 1 tin peas, 1 tin strawberries, 1 tin plums, 1 bottle C. & B. pickles, 2 lb. Valencia raisins, 3 lb. currants.

\$5 4 lb. Japan or black tea, 6 lb. dried apples, 3 lb. Valencia raisins, 12 lb. rolled oats, 20 lb. yellow sugar, 3 lb. currants, 4 lb. rice, 4 lb. prunes, 1 lb. can Cook's Choice Baking Powder, 3 packages Royal Yeast Gems, 10 lb. white beans.

E. A. BAKER & Co.

I. M. CHALMERS.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE OF WINTER GOODS AND CROCKERY.

During the month of March we shall offer our entire stock of the above at actual cost. \$14.50 mantles for \$10.00, \$12.25 for \$9.00 and \$4.35 for \$3.00. Dinner sets (100 pieces) former price \$16.50, now \$12.75. China tea sets (44 pieces) \$7.50 for \$5.75. Vases 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1.00 for 25 cts. Many lines we offer below cost as our stock must be reduced.

I. M. CHALMERS.

: QUICK : RETURNS :

Business Proposition. No Lottery. No Speculation Scheme. You ship us your

FURS, HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, PELTS, ETC.

We send you cheque the day after receiving them. We give fair selection, pay circular prices. You know just what you will get. Ship your furs by express; other goods by freight.

JAS. McMILLAN & CO., 1ST AVE., NORTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Write for Circular Giving Latest Market Prices.

ANTHRACITE COAL.



Furnace size, \$9.50
Stove size, 9.50

All orders must be accompanied with the Cash or coal will not be delivered.

WILSON & McDONALD.

SPRING GOODS

Arriving daily at—

T. W. Robinson's

We have placed in stock a great variety of boots and shoes in all the newest styles; infants' children's, ladies', boys' and men's. Our customers will find a complete stock in this line, from the cheapest to the best, and can rely on getting a good article as we handle the celebrated Ames, Holden & Co's goods, also other makes, which is sufficient guarantee that the quality and style is right.

"Granby Rubbers," try them; best wearing rubber on the market to-day. Impossible to quote prices on those goods as the variety is too great.

Boys' and men's ready made clothing has arrived and been placed in stock. Some very neat and nobby lines in suits. We would make special mention of a nice line of boys' suits with two pair pants and a cap. Just the thing for a school-suit—and very cheap. Men's suits, a good blue serge at \$5.00—best we ever had for the money—and up to any price you wish.

Now for
DRY GOODS.

Have you seen the new Elite Ducking for ladies' dresses, makes up very stylish and not expensive.

Prints. See the dark indigos and turkey red stripes, good washers and very neat patterns at 10, 11½ and 14½ cents.

Sheatings. Pillow cotton. Can give you 9-4 and 8-4, twill or plain, bleached or unbleached. Sheatings lower than we ever sold them. 8-4 twill, bleached at 27 cts, 8-4 plain at 22½ cts. Circular pillow cotton 40 or 44 in. plain bleached at 18 and 22½ cts. 34 in. grey cotton, special bargain, 5 cts. per yard.

Cottonades, ginghams, shirtings, apron gingham, 1 yd. wide, 12½ and 14½ cents. Our stock is complete in staple department and customers will find that our prices are right.

Hats and Caps.

This season we are showing a much larger range than ever, in all the newest styles of gents' hats in hard and soft, all qualities, shapes and styles. Light tweed caps for knock-about wear, any style you wish. Boys' peak caps from 25 cts. up. See the Black Fedora hats at 90 cts, boys' turban shape, navy, black and brown, neat and nobby at 75 cts.

All we ask is an inspection of these goods and we are satisfied it will be to your advantage to purchase when you require any of the above mentioned goods from

T. W.

ROBINSON.

THE FIELD IS FILLED.

RESULT OF LIBERAL CONVENTION ON WEDNESDAY.

Arthur Hitchcock, of Moose Jaw, Unanimously Chosen to Carry the Liberal Banner—A Three-Cornered Fight.

The Western Assiniboia Liberal Convention met at Moose Jaw on Wednesday. There were present from Regina—Jno. A. Kerr, R. Rimmer, R. H. Williams, Wm. Henderson, Jno. McIntyre, W. F. Eddy, Jas. Duncan, A. B. Bennett, Frank Jarke, R. Sweet, W. M. Child, Jno. McIntosh, Alex. Martin, T. C. Johnstone and Mr. Hicks. From Maple Creek—E. Fearon, M. L. A. and L. Rankin. From Medicine Hat—L. B. Cochrane, W. T. Finlay and J. S. Macdonald. From Moose Jaw—J. H. Ross, M. L. A., A. Hitchcock, W. W. Bole, H. McDougall, Wm. Grayson, R. Bogue, D. Turnbull and J. Rutherford. It was finally decided to nominate a candidate to contest the election. Mr. Ross absolutely declined to be put in nomination. The names proposed were Wm. Henderson, Regina; and A. Hitchcock, Moose Jaw. Mr. Hitchcock was chosen and the nomination was made unanimous.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

Concluding Sessions of the Convention of Grand Council.

Three sessions of the Grand Council, R. T. of T., were held on Wednesday, 20th Feb., together with a religious service, which had been called for the previous day at 9:30. We give a synopsis of the proceedings of the day.

Greetings from the Grand Councils of Manitoba and Ontario were read and referred to the Committee on Fraternal Courtesy.

The report of the committee on the extension of the order recommended aggressive movement during the year. Geographical reasons operate against very rapid or general growth in this country.

The White Cross committee presented a very full report. This department is now under the supervision of the G. Chaplain. Ministers are to be requested to preach at least one sermon per year bearing upon this phase of the reform.

The question of establishing a Sick and Funeral Benefit Department was laid over for another year, it being thought that the order was not yet strong enough to successfully undertake this work.

A somewhat interesting case arose in connection with the report of the committee on Appeals. The question at issue concerned the eligibility of a certain member of Regina Council for the position of Select Councillor. The local presiding officer ruled that the member was ineligible. The member appealed to the Grand Council who sustained the ruling of the local presiding officer; the member then appealed to the Grand Council against the ruling of its presiding officer. The Committee on Appeals reported against the decision of the G. Council and this report was adopted by the Grand Council. G. Councilor Stacy immediately gave notice of an appeal to the Dominion Councillor whose decision will be eagerly awaited by both parties.

A special committee was appointed to watch the legislative action re licenses and to secure certain amendments to the existing Ordinance. Several memorials were presented; many of which were laid over for a year, as there will probably be another session before the meeting of the Dominion body. The report of the Temperance Committee brought many speakers to the floor. It recommended a practical alliance with the Patrons, inasmuch as the latter have aided prohibition to their platform. An amendment pledging support to the candidate who would commit himself to the cause of policy of prohibition regardless of fealty to party, was carried almost unanimously. The Committee on Literature recognized the good work of The Templar, but did not give it such a strong endorsement as the G. Councilor did in his official report. A wider circulation was advocated. Recognizing the good work done by the Medicine Hat Hospital, a slight donation of \$5.00 was made to its treasury, also a grant of \$25.00 towards an old debt contracted by the Territorial branch, of the Dominion Alliance some years ago.

The Department of Education was again memorialized to place a text book on Scientific Temperance on its curriculum for public schools.

A very hearty vote of thanks to the friends in Moose Jaw who had so kindly entertained the visiting delegates, was unanimously passed, and the secretary was instructed to acquaint The Moose Jaw Times of this action of the Council. Officers were installed and the session closed at 24 o'clock.

BIRTHS.
BOGUE.—At Moose Jaw, on Saturday, Feb. 23rd, 1895, the wife of H. Bogue of a daughter.
GRAYSON.—On Feb. 21st, 1895, the wife of Wm. Grayson, Barrister, Moose Jaw, of a daughter.
MACDONALD.—At Moose Jaw, Feb. 23rd, the wife of A. H. Macdonald, of a daughter.

Catarth. Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarth Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarth, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.

The Manitoba and Ontario legislatures are in session.

Stoney Beach.

STONEY BEACH, Feb. 23rd, 1895.—The village dentist, accompanied by Andrew Hagerty, has been away on a professional trip to Lumsden.

Miss Ida Fenwick is going to Moose Jaw to take a school course.

Prohibition will be subject of next debate at Fairville school. W. Keys will lead the affirmatives and E. Tolson the negatives. Report will be forwarded.

H. Ashford leaves shortly for California.

Lanyon and Toms are damming the creek with a snow and frost fence to irrigate for hay purposes.

Jno. Kerns and Joe Keys are visiting the Beach. John has his fiddle, and on Friday he furnished music at a pleasant party at Mr. Peters.

What would cause a young lady to fly to the window every time the dog barks?

Rush Lake.

RUSH LAKE, Feb. 26, 1895.—It is not often you receive Rush Lake news, so I think I will give you a little this week.

The Canadian Agricultural Co. shipped a car load of heavy drought horses last Friday, for the Pacific coast market, Mr. Thos. Judson in charge.

Mrs. Matchett, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Thos. Judson, returned to her home at Balgonie on Friday last accompanied by her daughter.

Mrs. Price, of Broadview, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Holt, Crickshaw.

Information regarding the whereabouts of William Newnam, employed as section man on the Soo line last summer, will be gladly received by the Agent, Rush Lake, as there is a quantity of mail at that office for him.

Our citizens, Mac and Jim, are anxiously looking for the bright spring days, that they may try their guns on the ducks and geese.

Weather fine, snow going fast.

Parkburg Pointers.

PARKBURG, Feb. 23, 1895.—Miss Hamilton returned from Chaplin this week.

Mr. Jas. Bell smiled on this town last week.

Mrs. Cook and daughter returned to Chaplin after a few days visit with Mr. John Irvine.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Coleman, of Irbrook, were in town on Saturday.

Mr. John Spicer, who has been ill, has not fully recovered, but we hope to see him on his feet in a day or two.

Some of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bradshaw's friends from here paid them a visit on Wednesday.

We are having a little spring like weather here just now, and all the stock are feeding out.

Some people like to sit in the mud, but we would not advise it for people who have their Sunday clothes on.

Our "broncho buster" was riding a fiery steed and when about one mile west, tried to cross the track, whereon he was thrown off five times, but not as many as might be expected.

John Robinson returned from Moose Jaw after a week's visit there.

THE UNKNOWN.

WE ARE OF OPINION—That the Liberals who convened here on Wednesday and brought out a second Tariff Reform candidate, were looking more to the interest of the Liberal party—a comparatively private interest—than to the interest of Tariff Reform, which is essentially a public interest; and that if their candidate chanced to be elected and should in Parliament act consistently with the spirit which nominated him, we should find him studying the interest of party as a first claim upon his consideration, rather than the interest of the country, which ought to be the matter of paramount importance with every representative.

There was not a delegate at the convention but will acknowledge that partnership has been a beneficial influence in Canadian politics; but when a golden opportunity presented to lessen the potency of partyism by disavowal, those admirers of independence in the abstract proved too weak to withstand the temptation of admitted prejudices. In a word, they showed a readiness to sacrifice the speedy and sure triumph of principle to the further promulgation of partyism.

That the committee room, in the Annable block, opened by the Patrons of Industry, is at once convenient, comfortable and, like the principles of Patronsism, set on a sure foundation, is a fact that cannot be disputed. The public is cordially invited to visit the room, where the motto is "equal rights for every citizen; privileges for none."

That if our hockey team keep up the pace they set in the last half of Friday's game, the McEvoy medals will come to Moose Jaw.

TAKE NOTICE

That after the 1st day of March I will sell all my stock of confectionery at cost. All accounts passed due will be collected by Mr. Wm. Grayson.

Thos. Healey,

THE OTHER FELLOW'S UNCLE

It was Christmas morning. The sun was shining brightly on the new-fallen snow. It was just cold enough to freeze. The sleigh bells were ringing merrily. The children were having a gay time, skating and coasting and playing tricks on passers by.

One decrepit old man was thrown down by their tricks, and lay so still they feared they had killed him.

Another eye besides theirs witnessed the accident and its cause.

A young girl stood in the bay window of the mansion before which the old man had fallen; another instant and she came running down the marble steps unmindful of her costly attire, the rich silk that fell in heavy folds about her form, she sank down beside the old man, exclaiming:

"For shame, boys! Come, Eugene, and help me raise him. Nay, he must be carried. Go bring Brown here."

A moment or two later Eugene returned, followed by a large, strong-looking man, who, in obedience to the girl's command, raised and bore to the house the inanimate form of the poor old stranger.

"Gently, gently, Brown! Place him on the lounge," she said.

Restoratives were applied. Tenderly he was cared for. And after a short time the kind girl's efforts were successful.

The old man opened his eyes and looked enquiringly into her face. She explained the accident and was holding a glass of wine to his lips when a servant came in, bearing on a silver waiter a card.

"Tell Mr. Grainger I will be up very soon. Ask mamma to entertain him."

A rustle of silken robes, and Mrs. Cameron glided into the room and stood looking with perfect amazement on the scene before her.

"Kneeling beside the lounge, alternately bathing the face and placing wine to the lips of the miserable old man, was her daughter."

"Florence!—who?—what is the meaning of all this?" she asked.

The gentle girl explained and her mother said:

"One of the servants could have attended him. If he is able to be moved now you had better send word to the proper authorities and have him carried to his home or the hospital."

"But, mamma, we are the proper ones to attend him. Eugene and his companions are accountable for his suffering."

The old man said something in a low, feeble voice, and Florence's ear was bent close to catch the words.

"He will go home he says. Well, you must wait a little longer and I will have the carriage!"

"A carriage! If you please, Florence, send Brown to procure one. Mr. Cameron said. As she turned to leave the room, she continued: "Mr. Grainger will feel flattered by your conduct."

"Send him here, mamma, I know he will think I am doing right."

A few moments more and Mr. Grainger came into the room. Florence's sweet, bright face that had been raised to greet him, was suddenly clouded. She saw that she had mistaken her lover for a stranger with an expression of contempt, which he could not care not to hide, he looked on the suffering man.

Scarcely had Mr. Grainger passed the compliments of the day, when again the door opened, and another young man entered.

He was not strikingly handsome, like the other, but his was the face of one that children love to linger near, women confide in and men trust.

"Excuse me, but I have permission," he said. "Mrs. Cameron told me you were entertaining your guests here."

Turning to meet Mr. Grainger, the young man saw the sufferer on the lounge.

"Who have you here? Are you hurt, sir?" he said, going up to the side of the old man and taking his hand.

Briefly Florence told of his fall, and the look of admiration, joy, adoration, which beamed in William Hartley's eyes as they sought hers sought to have been the balm to entirely heal the wound caused by Carl Grainger's look.

But it was not, just then, for Florence heart thought more of the handsome Carl than any of the other young men who visited the house. She was dreadfully disappointed to know him so different from her thoughts.

The man signified his desire to go and when Brown returned with a grand William Hartley, with almost womanly gentleness, assisted him in and urged that he might accompany him home.

An approving look from Florence and he jumped in, closed the door and ordered the driver to the street and number directed.

"God bless you! You are a good child. I shall never forget this day. Perhaps I'll come to see you again some time," the old man said on leaving.

The same contemptuous expression was again on Carl's face, and he said sneeringly:

"Quite a dignified acquisition! Miss Cameron's list of acquaintances!"

A deep flush mantled her fair brow, but she deepened no word of reply.

Carl Grainger saw he had been indiscreet to say the least, and endeavored by putting forth his most fascinating powers, to cast away the cloud that had gathered on the face usually so bright. Carl's attempts were fruitless.

But when an hour had passed, and William Hartley returned, then to his great chagrin, he saw a softer glow in her dark eyes, and her lips wreathed with smiles that he had failed to draw out.

That night Carl Grainger, determined to know his fate, asked Florence to be his wife, and to her parents' great disappointment, she kindly but firmly said she "could not love him."

"Foolish girl! Do you know that, besides his own fortune, Mr. Grainger is the only heir of an old uncle, who is fabulously rich?" said Mrs. Cameron.

Florence's father's disappointment was as keen as his wife's for he felt his foundation trembling, and knew before long it must fall. And so it was: before another year had passed the stately mansion was no longer his. He was almost penniless. But he was a true, loving father, and would not barter his child's heart for gold.

And so, when William Hartley won Florence, he took her not from a home of luxury, but one as humble as his own. Years rolled by, bringing with them joy and sorrow, until six had passed.

During the last one clouds had gathered swift and dark over William Hartley and his loved ones; and so on Christmas morning, six years after the one when the strange old man was helped by Florence, they were absolutely destitute.

"I wonder what has become of that old man?" said William, during the day.

He called a few days after he took him home to inquire how he was getting on, but he had gone from that place."

"Do you know, William, to that old man's sufferings you are indebted for your own?"

"That day I saw the difference between you and Carl Grainger. His heartlessness frightened me, and I fled to you, and grew calm and happy," said Florence, while a beautiful flush spread over her face, chasing away the careworn look of a few moments before.

"You fled to poverty, toil, suffering. Oh! my darling, I hoped to have sheltered you from such."

"I fled from worse. Come, cheer up! All will yet be well. I did not tell you the last time I was out I saw Carl Grainger very much intoxicated. He is living now entirely on his expectations."

"Mamma! Mamma! Kris Kringle's coming! See! See! Hurrah! Old Kris liked to have forgotten us, I guess!" cried little Willie, shouting and clapping his hands.

Florence arose to look out when a knock sounded on the door; opening which she beheld standing before her the old man of whom she had just been speaking.

"Come in, my dear," she said to see you. Where have you been the long time? And how did you find us?" Florence asked taking his hand and drawing him in.

"I found very easily what I had never last was thought of you often, but chose to come to-day. It is a good time to come," answered the old man.

"Come! sit down here," said William, getting up and offering his own comfortable chair.

"Wait a bit. If I sit down I don't want to get up soon. Better know first how long I can stand."

He can stand," answered the old man, still standing.

"As long as you like. We are poor, very poor, but if you want a home with us we will not send you forth. Sit down," answered William.

"The same! Unchanged!" murmured the stranger.

When Florence went out to prepare the frugal dinner, the old man called the children and listened to their lively voices.

William was watching, very much amused, when the old man's words were whispered, and little Willie, seeming to understand, lowered his tone, and the heads of the old and young were close together, at some mysterious plotting.

The father's amusement was soon changed to the greatest amazement, when soon after the Florence came back. Willie ran up, exclaiming:

"Christmas gifts for mamma, and papa too! It was a little old man who gave them. Opening which, they found the following words never plainer: 'No more money. No more toys.' Many thousands of dollars they held in their hands."

They could not speak at first. But after awhile, when they poured forth their thanks, Kris Kringle said:

"Your home is mine! You and yours are mine! All I have is for you! You won it six years ago, both of you! And that day you had another friend with you. I know him by name before: I learned his nature then. I heard his remark when I was going out. He said: 'He lost something then, didn't he?' Eh?"

"Go make your children happy!" he urged. "And, my child, take this," handing her more money. "And make the poor old folks you meet, and the little children who are looking longingly in at the gay windows, make them happy, too."

Oh, what a joyous Christmas it was! For five years the old man dwelt with them, and then he sank calmly to sleep, loving hearts and gentle hands soothing him.

And then from a lawyer of high standing came the startling information that William Hartley and Florence were the only heirs to all the immense wealth of old Mark Grainger.

Trouble With English.

The attempts at translating "la belle langue" into English by the French have sometimes resulted in extraordinary productions. "Times is money" is often quoted in Paris newspapers. "High life is put into 'big life,' and is so pronounced. Even Paul Bourget makes a slip now and again. But I have seen nothing funnier than the sign-board of a modest shoemaker who addresses himself to a much-desired English clientele thus:

REPAIRS HUNG WITH STAGE-COACH.

This has been found to indicate: "Repairs executed with diligence."

THE RIOTING IS OVER.

British Blue Jackets on Duty in Honduras With Salutary Effect.

Latest advices from British Honduras state that the riots there are at an end. The blue-jackets guard the town, and the show of force confines the restless laborers to meetings of protest. Fourteen rioters are in prison, and, although Bishop Dr. Peirce, S.J., interceded for them, the Governor refused to interfere. In the meantime the Governor Council has reduced duties on food products and tobacco, and that will probably enable the Mahogany men to raise labor rates and ease the disturbed situation.

Household.

The Good of Things.

"Mamma, why do you not use the lovely toilet set that Mrs. Eaton gave you for your dressing case at Christmas?"

"Because my dear, it is so delightful to have something with its first freshness on it in reserve, to use when making ready for guests whom we delight to honor."

"But, mamma, if you will consent to use them every day and take the good of them, as we say, I will promise to replace them when they have become soiled, or have lost their first daintiness."

The above conversation was repeated to me by the mother herself, who used the incident as a text on which to found a little sermon on the duty and beauty of living in the present.

"I feel quite competent," she said, "to speak of this subject, because I have been so derelict myself. I can see now that I have always lived too much in the future. There has always been in my thoughts and plans an unformulated, and for the most part, perhaps, unconscious reference to an indefinite 'sometime' when our circumstances would justify the use of my precious bits of cut glass, choice china, finer linen, modish gowns, etc., every day, unhampered by the consciousness that they could not be replaced if broken or defaced."

"But my daughter's appeal caused a startling 'arrest of thought.' A voice seemed to say to me, 'Here are you, fast nearing that point in your life when you may well begin to listen for the soft dip of the silent ferryman's oars as he approaches to convey you to the other shore. Your life is already lived. The future is too brief and uncertain to be counted upon, or to afford opportunity for much change. The memories of home and home life which your children are to retain forever are already fixed and unchangeable. And yet, even now, you are so absorbed in the contemplation of some indefinite future of the pursuit of some desired acquisition, that the beauty and the duty of to-day are half forgotten or overlooked altogether. And then there I resolved to endeavor to redeem the remaining time. Henceforth I am determined to make each day as it passes just as beautiful in every way as I possibly can.'"

Said another woman to me: "For many years I kept my most beautiful things laid away, to be taken out and used only when company was expected. But one day there came a fire which destroyed in an hour all my cherished daintiness. Oh how I regretted then that they had not been used and enjoyed while they were in my possession; and perished through use instead of being destroyed by disaster."

Do not these little incidents, homely though they are, suggest a prevailing truth in our American life—the ever-present struggle for some future, perchance indefinite, good? And how easy for this habit of life to crystallize into a deplorable and almost irremediable habit of mind. It becomes at last well-nigh impossible to make one's plans with simple reference to to-day, its own peculiar beauties and privileges.

"Some time," we say, "I mean to chop this busy, hurried life, and take time to read and study, take a little pleasure every year, perhaps oftener, and begin really to live."

"Some time," the future—the ever-aching "some time"—is a receding quantity. It is never reached. Like the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow it allures, regrets, vanishes, and in infinite but hopeless recedes from season to season, so that one may have material to reinforce weak places without buying it.

Artistic Darns.

Nothing keeps flannels and stockings and other underwear looking so well as darning and mending and preparing material that matches perfectly. A hole seems almost preferable to a gray stocking darned with blue, or black understock darned with red, or a brown patch where there should be a black one. Buttons, all kinds of mending threads, in cotton, linen, silk and wool, bindings in taffeta, ribbons and even webbing by the yard are to be bought at most reasonable prices for making old things as good as new, and for keeping the new in perfect condition. It also seems to be an economy in the same direction to buy the same makes and colors in flannels and hose from season to season, so that one may have material to reinforce weak places without buying it.

Keep Children Busy.

Children should be furnished with employment, which is sometimes difficult to provide. What we call a natural love of mischief is often nothing more than activity. Children are restless for employment. They must have something to do, and if they are not so furnished they will do mischief. Do not blame them; it is their nature, and should be encouraged rather than checked. In furnishing little employment you can form the habits and cultivate the tastes. What is begun should be finished. Care should be taken with whatever is done, and neatness should be encouraged.

Useful Recipes.

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RUBINSTEIN AND A PUPIL SINGING.

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In the morning he devoted several hours to composition and practice. From the room reserved for this purpose, at the north end of the hotel, would issue wild surges of wonderful melody. We used to gather in the room next to this one and listen in rapt silence until the impromptu recital was over. Miss Emma Juch, now Mrs. Wellman, was a transient guest, travelling with her mother and sister. A meeting of the two artists was arranged in Mrs. May's salon one morning, when Miss Juch sang many of Rubinstein's songs to his own accompaniment. Miss Juch sang as though inspired, and at the close Rubinstein turned and gave her a low bow and warm grasp of the hand, with an expression which conveyed far more than mere words.

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And he feels so embarrassed it makes him sobe, and his masculine where they tremble and shake; the feminine crowd flows around and near. "What business," they say, "has that horrid man here? What right has a man to come into this place? Shape it into a lounge, put it into a grand ballroom, let rise again and bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven."

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"Because my dear, it is so delightful to have something with its first freshness on it in reserve, to use when making ready for guests whom we delight to honor."

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"I feel quite competent," she said, "to speak of this subject, because I have been so derelict myself. I can see now that I have always lived too much in the future. There has always been in my thoughts and plans an unformulated, and for the most part, perhaps, unconscious reference to an indefinite 'sometime' when our circumstances would justify the use of my precious bits of cut glass, choice china, finer linen, modish gowns, etc., every day, unhampered by the consciousness that they could not be replaced if broken or defaced."

"But my daughter's appeal caused a startling 'arrest of thought.' A voice seemed to say to me, 'Here are you, fast nearing that point in your life when you may well begin to listen for the soft dip of the silent ferryman's oars as he approaches to convey you to the other shore. Your life is already lived. The future is too brief and uncertain to be counted upon, or to afford opportunity for much change. The memories of home and home life which your children are to retain forever are already fixed and unchangeable. And yet, even now, you are so absorbed in the contemplation of some indefinite future of the pursuit of some desired acquisition, that the beauty and the duty of to-day are half forgotten or overlooked altogether. And then there I resolved to endeavor to redeem the remaining time. Henceforth I am determined to make each day as it passes just as beautiful in every way as I possibly can.'"

Said another woman to me: "For many years I kept my most beautiful things laid away, to be taken out and used only when company was expected. But one day there came a fire which destroyed in an hour all my cherished daintiness. Oh how I regretted then that they had not been used and enjoyed while they were in my possession; and perished through use instead of being destroyed by disaster."

Do not these little incidents, homely though they are, suggest a prevailing truth in our American life—the ever-present struggle for some future, perchance indefinite, good? And how easy for this habit of life to crystallize into a deplorable and almost irremediable habit of mind. It becomes at last well-nigh impossible to make one's plans with simple reference to to-day, its own peculiar beauties and privileges.

"Some time," we say, "I mean to chop this busy, hurried life, and take time to read and study, take a little pleasure every year, perhaps oftener, and begin really to live."

"Some time," the future—the ever-aching "some time"—is a receding quantity. It is never reached. Like the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow it allures, regrets, vanishes, and in infinite but hopeless recedes from season to season, so that one may have material to reinforce weak places without buying it.

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Consumption.

Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent Free by mail. Give Express and Post Office address. **W. W. BOLE**, CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block. Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

WALTER SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50¢; subsequent insertions 25¢ each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-Laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 10¢ per line; subsequent insertions 50¢—solid nonpareil measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ—
Would it were written!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895.

THE PATRON CANDIDATE.

There are elections and elections. While a broad spirit of fairness, honesty of purpose and preference for an individual worthiness of the candidate, should guide the elector in any and every election, be it for the directorate of a horse racing association or for representation in a legislative hall yet there are elections in which the importance of the principles involved should, and do, cast into shadow the personal merits or demerits of the chosen exponents of those principles. The coming Federal election is of that kind.

Prior to the late Territorial election, in which there was moral certainty that all candidates would stand upon a single platform, and that personal worth and ability would form the only ground of distinction, THE TIMES withheld its endorsement of any candidate until the race commenced. Then we made choice, and backed our choice to the utmost of our powers.

At this writing (Monday) it is not certain that there will not be more starters in the race for the Dominion seat. It goes without saying that Mr. Davin will carry Conservative colors. Mr. McInnis has been chosen to wear the Liberal ticket; if another appears, he will enter the field bearing the Liberal banner. The issue is clear. THE TIMES chooses the Patron nominee. We do so independently of any influence, other than the dictates of conscience; and believing that the election of a Patron,—bound to the slavish servitude of no party, free to vote in the House for our best interests without fear of the party whip, and unbiased in action by any sectional or class prejudice—will give to Western Assiniboia better representation than would the return of a member of either the Liberal or Conservative parties, we propose to throw the weight of any small influence THE TIMES may possess to aid in securing the election of the Patron nominee.

Two weeks ago we urged Patrons to unite upon a strong man, a man of proven independence and acknowledged ability. We were quite prepared to fall in and fight for their choice, whoever that chance to be,—on principle, which it is not necessary to again explain; but fighting for a superior man with good prospects of success is much more pleasing and satisfactory than battling for one handicapped by lack of debating powers or training, who would be overshadowed by the brilliant qualities of the old campaigners. We will not go so far as to say that we had Mr. McInnis in our mind when we wrote the lines urging the selection of a strong man. Having a somewhat intimate acquaintance with that gentleman, we had not conceived it possible that he would sacrifice his private business interests by accepting the nomination even were it offered him. But now that he has been chosen and has shouldered the responsibility and the trust reposed in him by over one hundred of the most intelligent citizens of the District, we are free to state that Mr. McInnis fills the bill. His independence no one can question. A man who would and did relinquish the newspaper patronage of the government rather than withhold his commendation of a movement that favorably impressed him, the promoters of which

had nothing but moral backing to give, must be imbued with a quality synonymous with independence. His ability does not lie upon the surface; it wears well; the better you are acquainted with it the more you will appreciate it. We say this advisedly; and we have had opportunities for forming this opinion not enjoyed by others in the District. Some lines recently written of a newly-appointed Chief Justice of British Columbia are equally applicable to Mr. McInnis, and will give a pretty true index to his character: "He is known to be shrewd, prompt in action, and a hard worker, but personally is not distinguished for 'popularity' because he has never sought it in that form. A blunt, hard-hitting uncompromising fighter very seldom is popular. But where men oftentimes lack in policy, they make up in more candor during qualities, and while despising soft sawdow and political soothing syrup, he has demonstrated that a large body of people admire and will support a bold, self-reliant and plucky leader in preference to those who are little else than political weather-vanes." In The Standard, of which he is now sole director, Mr. McInnis has never hesitated to voice his honest opinions, and while such a course consistently followed, cannot fail to hurt a goodly number of corns, there is not a man or woman in Regina that does not feel if they have a real grievance and they can impress Mr. McInnis with the fact, that he will at any time fearlessly take up their cause, regardless of personal consequences.

Such a representative would be a credit to this constituency; and it is a pleasure to us to know that at this time the prospect of his return to Parliament is exceedingly hopeful.

Carmel Clippings.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CARMEL, Feb. 23, 1895.—Members of the Royal Family from Farewell were at Carmel last week visiting Mr. and Mrs. Langford. Farewell may boast of a King; Marlborough has a Queen; while Carmel cannot boast of a more distinguished person than a J.P. and a Captain.

We learn that Buffalo Lake District have formed themselves into a Statute Labor District. They have not as yet elected an overseer, but are waiting the appointment of a Returning Officer.

Last week a couple of young men of this place took their first lesson in the use of snowshoes. They manufactured two pairs by bending ash saplings into the required shape and weaving a network of binder twine to cover the same. When they were completed they took their trial trip. All went well until they came to where the surface was ruffled by small drifts, then the trouble began. The heaviest of the two was the first to come to grief; some how the heel of his snowshoe became entangled in the bottom of his pant legs and over he went head first into the snow. Snowshoe No. 2 began to laugh heartily, but before he could straighten his face he too made a mistake which caused him to turn a double somersault in the air and land on the broad of his back. This was continued at intervals until they reached their destination when they agreed to ride back or go around by the trail.

Carmel has a population of 91 persons, and out of that number there is only one unmarried young lady in the district. Now the young bachelors are saying sorrowfully,

Woman, woman thou art divine.
Would that I had one that I could call mine,
To ease my sorrows and sooth my woes,
To wash my vitals and cook my clothes.

Not long ago a young lady of Carmel and a gentleman of Buffalo Lake with a foreign surname, passed the white house about five o'clock in the evening. They had a small pony and a large cutter. I cannot say if they were studying household economy or Tariff Reform, but this I do know, they were not studying the direction they were going. Before they had gone a quarter of a mile they had turned three points of the compass. A messenger was despatched to acquaint them of their danger and act as guide until they had recovered their bearings. At the next outpost they obtained another guide and they were thus enabled to reach home in safety. I have often heard that love is blind. If this is true it is not safe to be too loving when you are sleigh riding on a stormy night.

Miss Florence Powell, of Moose Jaw, is at Carmel visiting her numerous friends. We hope Miss Powell's visit may be both a long and pleasant one.

Last Monday evening a number of friends gathered at the residence of Mr. H. Dorrell. The company amused themselves with parlor games, etc. Later in the evening refreshments were served by the hostess. At an early hour the company intended to

disperse and return to their different places of abode, but the night was very dark and they were obliged to remain at Mr. Dorrell's until daylight appeared. Altogether a pleasant time was spent.

Miss Minnie Hudson has left Carmel to enjoy the pleasures of town life for a season.

BLIZZARD.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

OYSTERS IN BULK.

Prepared to suit the most fastidious. Cooked to please every customer—in every known style and form.

HARRY HEALEY,
THE CONFECTIONER.

PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.

FOR FIRST CLASS

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

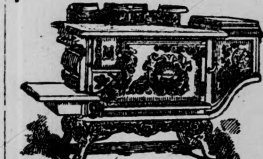
GO TO—
H. W. Carter,
COR. MAIN & RIVER STS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
Choice brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars, and Cigarettes always on hand.

For Sale Cheap. . . .

CAMPBELL'S STOCK, BUSINESS & PROPERTY.

Stoves, Silverware, Glass, Piano, Organ, Furniture.



Dishes, Granite ware, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Hardware, Tinware, Etc.

Store, House and Lot, also 4 separate lots close to business portion of the town.

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Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHER

Fresh meats of all kinds constantly on hand.

FISH AND POULTRY.

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Moose Jaw

MECHANICAL.

J. A. MACDONALD,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

A. WILSON,
General Blacksmith,
HIGH ST., WEST, MOOSE JAW.

James Brass

BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

Manitoba Street, Moose Jaw

HITCHCOCK & McCULLOCH.

BANKERS

AND

FINANCIAL

AGENTS.

MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal

WOOL.

KINNAIRD, SHAW & CO.,
Midnapore Mills.

CALGARY, - N.W.T.,

Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair.
Tweed, from 60¢ to \$1 a yard.
Flannels, from 30¢ to 50¢.
Shirts, \$2.00 to \$2.50.
Vests and Drawers, \$1.25 to \$1.50.
Suits to measure, \$16 to \$18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest ROUTE

— To the —

OLD - COUNTRY !

SAILING DATES.

FROM HALIFAX.
Montevideo—Allan Line, Feb. 16
Lanternian—Allan Line, Mar. 2
Labrador—Dominion Line, Feb. 23
Vancouver—Dominion Line, Mar. 9

FROM NEW YORK.
Berlin—American Line, Feb. 13
New York—American Line, Feb. 25
Majestic—White Star Line, Feb. 13
Adriatic—White Star Line, Feb. 20
State of California, Feb. 16
State of Nebraska, Mar. 16
Rhyland—Red Star Line, Feb. 13
Westland—Red Star Line, Feb. 20
Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. Intermediate, \$35 to \$35; Steerage \$10 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

Apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agent, or to J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw.

Or to General Passenger Agt., Winnipeg

PERFECT FIT

—AND—

PRICES RIGHT.

For a Stylish

FALL-OR - WINTER - SUIT

—TRY—

J. MELHUISE,
Merchant Tailor.

Tailoring!

For Special Bargains in Fall & Winter

SUITINGS

Of the most stylish and latest patterns

GO TO—
R. L. SLATER.

FURNITURE.

Oak side boards, bedroom suits, and secretaries now in stock, also lounges, parlor suits, easy chairs, dining chairs, springs, cots, mattresses and all kinds of staple and fancy goods. Undertakers' supplies constantly on hand.

JNO. BELLAMY.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

Rejoice Together.

My Year Old Maggie McRitchie, a Victim of Chronic "Painting Spells and Nervous Weakness, Completely Cured by South American Nerve After all Other Efforts had failed. The Mother, a Sufferer From Nervous Prostration and Indigestion, Likewise Cured. Hear What the Thankful Father Has to Say.



MRS. JAMES McRITCHIE AND DAUGHTER

A leading local physician, whose profession takes him among the children of the various public institutions, remarked to the writer, that one would hardly believe that so many children were affected by nervous troubles, which sap the system and prevent proper development. In many cases the doctors are powerless to cure these troubles. They can relieve the suffering little ones, but in South American Nerve we have a medicine that does more than simply give relief. Its peculiar strength is that it completely cures where physicians relieve. A case in point came to us the 24th ult., in a letter from Mr. James W. McRitchie of Bothwell, Ont. He says:—"My daughter Maggie, aged 9 years, was afflicted with nervous fainting spells for over a year, which left her in such a condition of weakness afterwards that the child was practically an invalid. We tried several remedies and doctoring with her in one way and another, but nothing gave relief. Seeing South American Nerve advertised, as particularly efficacious in nervous diseases, I decided on trying it for her, and I must say that I noticed a decided change in my daughter for the better after she had taken only a few doses. As a result of using this medicine, she is now entirely free from those fainting spells and possessed of that life and brightness that is the happy lot of childhood. I am satisfied it is an excellent medicine for any nervous weakness. My experience has been further supplemented in the fact that my wife has also been using South American Nerve for indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous prostration, and has found very great relief."

Whether the patient be man or woman, young or old, South American Nerve provides a complete medium for restoration to health. It is a medicine differing absolutely from every other. A cure is effected by application to the nerve centres of the human system, and science has proved that when these nerve centres are kept healthy the whole body is healthy. For these reasons failure is impossible.

For Sale by W. W. BOLE,

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Serv. Sunday School—J. E. Battell.
Sundays—Prayer meeting every Thurs-
day evening at 8 o'clock; Sunday School
every Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. A. P. Ledingham.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.;
Sunday School 2:30 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. at 8;
Thursday, Prayer Meeting 7:30.
Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. F. B. Stacey, B.A.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11
a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.;
E. L. C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.;
Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8
o'clock.
The public are cordially invited. All
seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Clergy—Rev. T. W. Conliffe, Rev. Wm.
Watson.
Services—Holy Eucharist fortnightly and
on festivals and saints' days; Matins every
Sunday at 11 o'clock; Sunday School every
Sunday at 2:30; Evening service Sunday at
7; Special Evening and choir practice
every Friday at 7:30.
All seats free and unappropriated.

A PATRON RALLY

FIRST SHOT IN THE CAMPAIGN FIRED AT MOOSE JAW.

Grand President Braithwaite and Candidate McInnis Ad- dress a Crowded Meeting—A Partisan Arguery Neatly Squelched.

It was an intelligent gathering that
taxed to the utmost the capacity of the
town hall on Saturday last on the oc-
casion of the first appearance here of
Chas. Braithwaite, Grand President, P.
of I, for Manitoba and the Territories,
and the first public appearance of Jno.
K. McInnis, Patron standard bearer
moved to the chair. He first intro-

MR. BRAITHWAITE,
who referred to the chairman's remarks
about order and felt certain there
would be no lack of it. He had never
yet been refused a hearing, and ac-
cordingly to the fact that his remarks
were always fair and above-board. He
had nothing to hide. He had come to
discuss questions of the day as they
referred to this western country. He
congratulated the citizens of Moose
Jaw upon their town. This was his
first visit and the size and appearance
of the town were a surprise to him.
He felt assured that men who could
build a town like this against the ad-
verse circumstances under which this
whole country labors, could not be lack-
ing in industry.

The Patrons had been organized to
devise ways and means to better the
condition of the people. The matter
had been given their best thought. If
any others had propositions guaranteed
to work to that end, Patrons would
only too gladly adopt them. The
problem is to secure legislation that
will be just and equitable for all
classes.

Mr. Braithwaite said interruptions
would not be welcome, if prompted
by honest desire for enlightenment.
"But," said he, "the man who has
come here with the idea of mopping
the floor with the stranger has come to
the wrong place, (laughter)—unless he
can beat me running." He was no
orator, just one of those common farm-
er chaps, you know, and said if he had
not brushed his hair before coming to
the meeting, it was possible they might
detect a few stray hairs in his hair.

Patronism meant patriotism. The
movement is being successful. He
was glad to know it was being made
a success in Moose Jaw, for it meant
equal rights for every citizen. The
methods employed did not meet the
approval of everyone. Some were
always opposed to change; but in an
age of progress it could not be in-
sensible to old methods to satisfactorily
fit new conditions. Where Patronism was
not approved it was because it was not
understood. Even members sometimes
had erroneous ideas of its aims. Some
thought it should be confined to trade
matters; others that it had no business
in trade.

Why has it not a right in
trade? Is this not a free country? It
is said that successful Patronism will
break up the towns. There was
nothing farther from the intention of
Patrons. But as a matter of fact
people have been paying from 20 to 25
per cent. more for their supplies than
ought to be paid, while selling their
labor and the product of labor for less
than it was worth if equitable laws
prevailed. But the merchants say,
"We have not been making anything."
Now we are coming to the essence of
Patronism. In very few cases is it the
people directly dealt with who are to
blame. The retailer is affected the
same as the purchaser. Back of the
retailer is the wholesaler, and he is in
the same boat. Then we get to the
manufacturer. The system of contri-
butions levied upon the manufacturer
drains his purse. He rarely makes the
wealth he is reputed to make. It is
not so much the fault of any individual
but it is the system. If the business
of this country was conducted on a

cash basis fifty cents would have the
purchasing power that a dollar has
now. At present, going to the be-
ginning of trade—Our mines and forests
are developed by borrowed capital, on
which interest is paid; wages are paid
monthly, while the returns come in
possibly only half-yearly, so interest
has to be paid on money given for
wages. All this interest is added to
cost of product of raw material. The
manufacturer buys it, and he has to
pay interest. The importer pays both
duty and interest. This system adds
at least 20 per cent. to cost of goods
before they reach the retailer. He
usually pays part cash and on the
balance pays interest. The system is
wrong from the beginning, and every
citizen ought to welcome any move-
ment that will tend to better it. The
only way to effect a change is to grapple
with the political aspect of the
question. But there's the rub. It is
all right to work for beneficial changes
if you can only keep off folks' political
corns. Trample on them, and they
kick.

The system is bolstered up by rings,
monopolies, trusts, combines, which do
not scruple to enter politics, and Pa-
trons might fight outside of politics
until doomsday without effecting a
particle of benefit. Moral suasion is a
beautiful theory, but in practice it is
useless. It is proved so in temperance.
Temperance principles will never be
accorded the respect they deserve until
temperance men will vote temperance
when they are given the opportunity.
Get away from your old political con-
nections, back Patron principles by
Patron votes, and the rings, trusts and
monopolies, which every intelligent
man must concede now control our
legislation, will be shorn of their power.
If everyone of you realized that
these rings control Parliament—but
you do not know it, can't help but know
it. Why, there is not a railway or
steamship company, a bank or a loan
company that has not got its particular
representative on the floor of Parlia-
ment looking after its interests. They
have a right to have them, but they
have no right to oppress the rest of
the citizens. We have the same right,
but we have not used it. Every man
is born with a right to an equal share
with his fellows—but he don't live long
and retain the right. "I have," said
the speaker, "lost my right to pursue
happiness on an equal plan with some
of my fellows! Such laws have been
made that the privileged ones are en-
abled to lay on their oars while I toil
and render tribute; I must pay it; the
law makes me pay it." These laws have
been passed by so-called constitu-
tional means, but they are unjust
and unfair to most of the citizens.
They would never have been passed
had we stood on our dignity and intelli-
gence, instead of having been a divided
people, ready to fly at each other's
throat. Our masters said "these are
your gods, worship them." We fell
down and worshipped, and while we
were prostrate they took advantage,
and just so long as we are represented
by men who have not our interests at
heart, will this advantage be kept.
How can it be expected that lawyers
and doctors will really represent the
interests of agriculture and labor?

You say they are smart fellows, they
have education! It is not a matter of
education, it is a matter of the heart!
It takes one who has felt the pinch of
poverty to know the needs of those
who are in poverty. Agriculture and
labor represent from 75 to 80 per cent.
of our population and produce 75 to
80 per cent. of our wealth. What
representation have they? Among the
715 law makers of Canada, there is
not a baker's dozen of agriculturalists
or laborers. There are men among
them who are called so, but they know
not what labor is; they live by the
toil and sweat of their hired men.
Who's to blame? We are to blame, and
Patrons are now awakening to the fact.

The prevailing system has been for
our masters at Ottawa or Winnipeg to
select men to represent us; they say
"these be your gods, O Israel." A
convention sits, the gods are endorsed;
we worship. The tendency in Patron
lodges is to throw off the party bias,
and take a business view of politics. If
we are successful, you will receive the
benefit.

"Oh," you say, "all right, but why
not use the present machinery to effect
reforms? Why want to make a third
party? Don't you know there are no
independent benches at Ottawa?" That
I say is so much the worse for the
country. It is time we have them. In
no other country are they without
them. Germany has eight or ten
parties; France has four or five; the
old country has many; even the States
has three. Show me that the old
parties have done justice to all classes
and I will go with you and follow
them. I do not deny that there are
dozens of many members in the House,
and thousands of many followers of
old parties in the country, but their
efforts were useless. They recognized
the wrongs in their parties, but there
was no alternative; they could see no
benefit in flipping over to the other
party. The Patron movement is these
men's opportunity. They will only be
too glad to help on the changes of
purification. The Patrons being free
from both parties are, as it might be

likened to, sitting on the fence. They
can get down and assist any party
that struggles for the right—they can
hop down into the best pasture.

"Point me to," continued the Grand
President, "an instance—well that
may be drawing it too fine—but point
me to half a dozen instances in which
the Government and the Opposition
went together to effect something for
the good of the country. I can re-
member one or two instances myself,
when they worked together. One was
when they voted to continue a long
session and take each one an extra
\$500.00. Another was last session
when ignoring the cry of oppression
against freight rates that went up from
this country, they voted a \$300,000
present to the C.P.R. That is easily
explained. The Conservatives are
afraid that the C.P.R. is going back
on them; the Liberals are coquetting
with the Company for their assistance
in the elections. Mark my words:
The C.P.R. will be found on the win-
ning side in the elections. Let us be
likewise."

Patronism is born of necessity. Our
grievances lie at the base of our politi-
cal action. The remedy is an intelli-
gent use of the ballot.

Take the case of the farmer 12 years
ago. Say he produced \$1,000. At
that time the cost of producing was
about \$600. He was taxed \$50. He
had \$350 left. The same farmer
creates or produces the same to-day in
quantity and quality. He receives only
\$600. This \$600 on account of general
cheapening is worth \$700, compared
with 12 years ago. This leaves him
\$100 after paying for production. But
his taxes are doubled—\$100. There
are thousands of farmers thus working
for nothing and boarding themselves.

12 years ago labor was worth on an
average \$400 a year. Now it is worth
only \$275.

Where is there a man whose hopes
in this country have been realized? We
here it, and plodded on doing our
best, and sinking deeper in debt, and
it was only when we began to be
taunted with unthriftiness and ex-
travagance that we began to look into
the matter. Seven years ago more
foreign capital came into the country
than we produced in one year. Seven
years ago we produced only half the
quantity that we produce to-day, but
half brought as much return as the
whole does now. Seven years ago \$10,
000,000 foreign capital came in yearly
and we produced \$10,000,000 more.
Now the foreign capital has ceased
coming, and it takes half of our present
production to pay the interest on what
did come. Our spending power is only
25 per cent. of what it was seven years
ago. We were then suffering the same
wrong as we do now. We did not feel
them. O, to say, pay your debts and
quit your howling! We can't pay our
debts. Look at our National debt, increased
\$200,000,000 since Confederation. There
has been no collected during that
period \$700,000,000. That makes
\$900,000,000 made away with. Oh,
but look at what has been done! Well,
count up everything that has been
done, and you will find that there is
\$10,000,000 a year left that has been
taken to run the machine. Talk of
free trade and tariff for revenue! Why
the tariff is not sufficient for revenue
now. We have to do away with need-
less expenditures. Our Government,
General, representing Her Majesty,
Mrs. Guelph, has cost us \$114,000 a
year. Has Canada got value for the
money? We have eight Lt.-Governors,
who are generally away fishing. We
pay each one seven or eight
thousand a year, and they don't even
board themselves on that. Can we
afford these things while there are
hundreds of children in our land who
cannot benefit by the means of edu-
cation provided because they have not
fit clothes to wear, and while there are
hundreds of people in our country who
cannot go to worship God as they have
been taught, because they lack respect-
able apparel to put on. Our ministers
have been going about the country
preaching to us that we should
practice economy, and I see that Mr.
Bowell has appointed two more cabinet
ministers. That's his economy. He
must think that if he follow his
advice, money will flow so rapidly into
his treasury that two more ministers
will be required to help spend it. Look
at our army of Government officials
over the country. Study their num-
bers and you will find that in pro-
portion to population we pay as many
officials as Britain pays soldiers in her
standing army.

Introduce members to parliament
who are not bound by promises or
pledges to any party, and you will find
that there are many men on the floor
of the House glad to turn in help them
to effect reforms. The Patrons are
not ambitious to sit on the treasury
benches. As a matter of fact they
would be at sea there. How would
you expect a farmer to be able to
spend the millions that yearly flow
into the treasury? He would never
get away with it.

Thanking the audience for the
patient hearing and hoping to have an
opportunity to reply to any questions
or criticisms offered, Mr. Braithwaite
sat down, having made a most pleasing
impression and satisfied his hearers
that if the head of the Patron move-
ment in this country did not wear
broadsword, he at least possessed brains
and the faculty of using them.

JNO. K. MINNIS.

Patron nominee for Western Assin-
boia, was next called. He said some-
one had remarked when he had ascen-
ded the platform that he was a shy man.
That gentleman must have made a
study of physiognomy. He was a shy
man.

He had lately returned from a visit
to his native province, Prince Edward
Island, and on his return he found a
largely signed memorial from leading
Patrons asking him to allow his name
to go before the Patron convention.
The memorial was signed by men who
were intimately acquainted with him;
he believed the men who knew him
best were his best friends; he had
always found it so; and hoped that
this afternoon the bonds of new
friendships would be formed that would
grow stronger and more lasting as time
went on. He was a busy man, and
since the time of his selection by the
convention, he had been unable to pre-
pare himself for speaking; he had no
set speech, but he felt he would be un-
worthy of the confidence his Patron
brothers had reposed in him, if before
such an audience as was there gath-
ered, he could not state his views and
position on the political situation.

In the case of a gentleman had lectured
on "How I became a Protestant," and
he believed it was in order for him, an
editor, to state how he became a Pa-
tron. A friend had joked him that
morning because he had no hay seeds
in his hair and no manure on his boots.
He could say it would be no new thing
for him to have the seeds in his hair
and the manure on his boots. He had
assisted his father to homestead a farm
in the east, and there was little farm
work that he was not acquainted with.
He felt thoroughly in touch with lab-
orers. When he came first to this
country he had himself worked on the
railway; he had laid ties and driven
spikes, and he enumerated several
trackmen's terms which the reporter
failed to catch, to show that he knew
the ins and outs of that calling.

He had been what is called an old
Tory. When Prince Edward Island
came into Confederation, Sir John's
N.P. caught his fancy. He had be-
lieved the policy which would people
the broad acres of Canada with a po-
pulation of teeming millions, which
would build tall chimneys throughout
the land, the operatives under which
would manufacture the implements
and clothing for the teeming millions
and in turn form the market for the
produce of these millions,—he had be-
lieved this policy was just the thing
for Canada. It had been a grand
dream, but at the present day we
seemed to be just as far from the
realization as we were in 1878. After
a time the rank and file in the Con-
servative party awakened to the fact that
there were defects in the policy, and
even the leaders seemed to realize that
changes were necessary. In the last
two elections he had continued fighting
for the party in the vain hope that the
leaders would attempt necessary re-
forms. Eventually the Ministers pro-
fessed to be ready to give a measure
of tariff reform and Messrs. Foster
and Angers were despatched to the
North-West to collect information to
enable them to work intelligently.
When those gentlemen visited Regina,
the Board of Trade, of which he was
a member, had an interview. He (Mc
Innis) asked Mr. Angers, regarding
the freightage problem, whether the
Government could not give relief. Mr.
Angers replied, "We can't help that."
That reply was one of the things that
gave the greatest wrench to his faith
in the Conservative government.
Millions of our money had been given
to this company, and here a Minister
acknowledged that the government
was powerless to control that company
in a matter affecting its dealings with
the people from whom the millions of
money had been taken.

Thus when the Patron movement
was inaugurated, he at once fell in with
it. He commended the principles of
Patronism at a time when great op-
position was shown it—when it was
urged upon him that when it would
result in loss of townspeople's patronage
for his paper. After a time Pa-
tron lodges noticed his action, and by
resolutions endorsed him. He was
invited to join the order. As he had
doubts about his eligibility, being an
editor, he was loath to join, feeling
that sinister motives would be ascribed
for his so doing. The Grand Secretary
was written to about his eligibility, and
replied to this effect, "You cannot
have too many such men in your
lodges."

It had been stated that Patron
lodges were antagonistic to merchants.
In a measure they might appear to be;
but he could say—it might be telling
tales out of school, but he thought he
was warranted in telling it, and the
members of his lodge would back him
in the statement—that the merchants
of Regina had no better friend than he
had been to them in his lodge. His
advice always was, "Deal at home if
possible; give the home merchants
every opportunity to sell to us; only in
cases where we can make clear and
marked gain for ourselves, will we send
our money away."

Mr. McInnis did not want to confine
himself to be a Patron representative.
He wished to represent every honest
man who feels as the Patrons do con-
cerning the tariff and other needed

reforms. He wished to state clearly
that no man could conscientiously sub-
scribe to the Patron Platform and prin-
ciples and remain a party man. When
he joined the Patrons he severed his
allegiance to the Conservative
party. Regarding the tariff, Patrons
wanted the protective principle elimi-
nated. They wished a tariff levied just
sufficient to cope with necessary ex-
penditure. This revenue tariff would
still afford incidental protection. He
analyzed some present tariff items,
and showed that on some things the
tariff is so high that it affords nothing
but protection—so high that im-
portation is prohibited and no revenue
is derived, while the articles protected
cost the people of Canada 30, 40, 50
or 60 per cent. more than they could
be purchased for elsewhere.

Referring to Mr. Davin, the candi-
date said that in that gentleman's
absence he would refrain from making
much use of his name. He would of
course have opportunity of meeting
him on this platform in due time; he
had met him on a platform before, and
some people had said that he did not
come off second best. Of course he could
say as much to that. But he had to say
a word about the seed grain matter. Mr.
Davin was endeavoring to make capital
out of that. The Leader virtually told farmers
that those who would vote right would
secure seed grain. A public enemy was
being used to press farmers to vote against
the dictates of conscience. He read a letter
sent to a Patron's lodge by Premier Ham-
ilton, stating that the North-West Govern-
ment in their estimates, had made request
for a grant for seed grain purposes; and
argued that our representative was claiming
credit for securing grain which would have
been secured in any case. Mr. Davin was now
on the floor of the House, will produce com-
pensation hospitals that originated with a
certain Mr. Gage of Toronto. Also in the
matter of relief money last fall he presumed
to take credit, that, if it was due at all,
they were entitled to it. But he had to say
to Mr. Neff and Mr. Ross of the Legislative
Assembly. He (McInnis) had himself a
hand in the original movement looking for
relief money. He printed petitions for cir-
culation in the face of strong protest from
some townspeople who were afraid that the
town credit would be ruined and that Moose
Jaw would laugh at Regina.

Touching upon the question of his action
in Parliament in the case of the liquor in-
crease, Mr. McInnis said there could be
only one course for every Patron in what
would likely be the first division in the
House. The Patrons would be compelled
to support the party which more nearly con-
forms to their platform, upon which Patrons
have given each other solemn pledges.

Mr. McInnis touched upon the Prohi-
bition question which had been a bugbear
to the parties. They had appointed a
Royal Commission at huge expense in an
attempt to ward off the evil day. He had
no faith in that Commission. The Patrons
deserve credit for courageously tackling
that ticklish question. He would not
with the Prohibition plank I am in thorough
harmony and sympathy, and as one in the
audience has just said, I'll stay with it.
He had never said it was his fortune to
suffer. It had long been with him, a mat-
ter of conviction. While he had not al-
ways been a total abstainer, he had never
been a habitual drinker man; liquor was
not a temptation to him. He was a man
of good fellowship he had, he regretfully
admitted, on more than one occasion been
led to take a glass, and the effect of those
classes had convinced him that his physical
condition had been lessened by the use of
alcoholic spirits. He referred to the fact that
pledges had before been given to the elec-
tors of West Assiniboia on this matter. He
would make this pledge: "If on any oc-
casion it is found that my conduct is not
strictly in keeping with the Prohibition
plank of the Patrons' platform, I will resign
my candidature or my seat; I will place at
your feet the honor and trust you have re-
posed in me."

The elections were not yet announced;
they might be brought on sooner or later.
For his part he was in the field to stay with
the Patrons as long as they stayed with him
and one day after. He would not proba-
bly meet Mr. Davin on the same platform
during the campaign; and perhaps other
candidates—the more the merrier. With
some concluding references, Mr. McInnis
took his seat and hearty applause. While
he was not in his best voice, his speech
created a favorable impression.

MR. NELSON.

who mounted the rostrum with a handful
of notes, having he said, taken them be-
cause his bitter political enemy, Peter McAskill,
had said on coming into the hall, that he
would have him (Mr. Nelson) on the plat-
form that afternoon by hook or by crook.
He had long been anxious to hear the prin-
ciples of Patronism formulated and dis-
cussed. He had now heard that he had not
learned. As a labor organizer he could re-
alize its usefulness, but as a third political
party he was convinced it would never
amount to a row of shucks. Mr. Nelson
then waxed to a pitch of such fiery eloquence
that the reporter became entranced and
forgot to transcribe his remarks. A dim
recollection remains of terms like political
homicide, drippings from the tables of the
old parties, rural cauldrons and concoctions,
state of obscurity and political insignificance,
&c. After concluding his first peroration,
Mr. Nelson compassionately viewed the
candidate, though he was a worse brawler
than Davin, called him a political chameleon,
who had been an old Tory, an Independent,
an Independent with Liberal leanings, an
anti-Davinite, and at last a Patron. He
took no stock in his prohibition sentiments,
and as an officer of the R. T. of F. would
not himself repudiate a candidate with
such a disreputable character. He had
seen the candidate in Moose Jaw once be-
fore and that sight was enough for him.
It was with some diffidence that the chair-
man obtained a hearing for Mr. Nelson's
tirade; but he did.

After a heart-broken appeal to Tories
to worship their old gods, and to Tories
to stick to Mr. Laurier, and an assurance that
Free Trade was right and that he was
soon to become triumphant, Mr. Nelson also
sat down, and

MR. MINNIS.

was given a few minutes to deal with him.
He was surprised that anyone should dare
to insult farmers by jarring at the Patrons'
platform as a rural concoction, and said if

he chose to be as impudent and vulgar as
the last speaker, he could not use a word
to rightly term his statement that he was
a political twister. He had been a con-
sistent Liberal Conservative since the day he
first took an interest in politics until the
day he espoused the cause of the Patrons.
He had certainly been an anti-Davinite, but
Mr. Tweed and many other staunch Con-
servatives had also been anti-Davinites. Mr.
Nelson had hinted that he was hunting for
good pastures. He might say that he had
been right in most of his dealing with
Mr. Davin all the newspaper patronage that
came from the Government to Regina—
until he joined the Patrons. He could
prove this, and could prove by his letter
book that the Government had threatened
him for at first countenancing the Patrons,
and could prove further that they carried
their threats into execution so far as they
were able by cutting him off from their
patronage. He had no acquaintance with Mr.
Nelson, did not know of his conduct in
Moose Jaw, but did recollect having seen
him at a dinner in Regina on one occasion,
when his conduct was so disgraceful that
Mr. Speaker Ross, who presided, was obliged
to rise at the table and command his
silence. Charges against conduct came
with exceeding bad grace from that quarter.

There were loud calls for Mr. Braithwaite
and Mr. Nelson. The time for Mr. Nelson
minutes of train time when Messrs. Braith-
waite and McInnis were obliged to leave,
and Mr. Ross declined speaking.

MR. BRAITHWAITE.

was sorry that old partisan tactics had been
resorted to, tactics that knew no bottom to
the depth of degradation to which they
would lead. The opposing speaker chal-
lenged the Patrons' right to act in politics.
No right! echoed he. Where is the boasted
liberty of this free Canada of ours if any class
of men are to be deprived of the right of ex-
ercising an independent franchise? Mr.
Nelson thought they wouldn't amount to a
row of shucks; but he ventured to say that
in the next Parliament they would amount to
a very considerable row of shucks, and a very
interesting row of shucks too; shucks that
on the floor of the House will produce com-
corn to the square inch than anything had
done there before. (Cheers and laughter.)
The gentleman would make any plea to
down the Patrons; he had pleaded with the
Tories, he pleaded with the Grits to keep
on warshipping their party gods. He ac-
knowledgeed that some little reforms might
be needed. Well, let's have them; what
difference were they came from, so long as
they are effected. The political twister thought
Laurier and Howell might be trusted not to
boodle. He did not deny that, but he did
say that their followers had no scruples
about boodling. So glaringly had this be-
come apparent that the potent retort of
Canada had become a by-word and a re-
proach throughout the nations of the world.
The gentleman spoke of a slight discrepancy
between receipts and expenditure. That
wasn't much—just a trifle of \$5,000,000 for
this year. What else could be expected
when taxation to the amount of \$60,000,000
yearly is levied upon 5,000,000 of people, and
only \$21,000,000 of the amount reaches the
coffers of the country.

Make it a labor organization, the gentle-
man says. I would like to point out to him
that all the labor organizations of the world
are now awakening to the fact that the lat-
est box is the only one in which they can
hope to effect reforms.

The gentleman is ready to draw Prohibition
into the dust in order to score a point
against Patronism. Mr. Braithwaite dealt
with Prohibition in the past, and he thought
his abiding conviction that no man has a
right to call himself a Christian who dabbles
in liquor.

He was glad to have been present, and hop-
ed he had said some things to set people
thinking. The Patrons had done no single
thing yet that meant any man's injury.
What, said he, has the party or the party
leader ever done for you? If they have given
you favors, then it is a favor done by them;
but otherwise there is no obligation
for you to overlook your own interest for
their benefit.

With cheers for the Grand President and
the candidate the meeting broke up, they
hurried off to catch the Atlantic express.

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W.W. Bole,
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The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. P. F. Siz, dentist is here on regular visit.

At St. John's church during Lent regular Friday evening services will be conducted.

Mr. Hunt, of the C.P.R. despatcher's staff here, who has been enjoying a vacation in the east, returned on Thursday.

Local Conservatives anticipate that a nominating convention will shortly be called, and strongly hint that Mr. Davis's nomination is by no means a foregone conclusion.

R. Sweet, of Regina, delegates to the Reform convention, remained over in town renewing old acquaintances. Mr. Sweet was a pioneer of this district. He returns to the capital to night.

A private letter received from Mr. Allan Tuxford, dated Llandudno, Wales, states that he and his brother George intend sailing on March 28th on steamer Vancouver. They are at present visiting their old country relatives.

Messrs. McClelland and Annable on Wednesday organized a new lodge of Patrons of Industry at Boham, with a membership of sixteen, of which Fred W. Green was chosen president, W. J. Battell vice president, and A. Bryant secretary.

Mrs. Hector McLeish, widow of the man murdered by horse-thieves at Wolsley seven years ago, for which the half-bred Gaddy and Racette inflicted the extreme penalty, was married last week at Qu'Appelle Station, to Mr. D. S. McCannell, principal of schools at that place.

The Moose Jaw delegates who attended the Patron convention at Regina are: Moose Jaw lodge—Jas. McClelland, R. W. Timmins, Wm. Hannah, C. Langford, J. H. Dickenson, Jas. Battell, J. E. Annable, Marlboro—J. G. Besley, Carmel—Capt. Smith, Caron—Jas. Getty. These delegates represented 32 votes—320 Patrons.

Mr. E. P. Kent died on Sunday, 25th Feb., at the advanced age of 87 years. The deceased was uncle to our townsman Mr. Geo. Kent and was a native of Gloucestershire, Eng., which place he left in 1822. His family first located at Danville, Ont., where they resided during the stirring times of the rebellion of 1837. Mr. Kent being a young man at that time shouldered his musket and made a brave fight for the Queen while he took an active part in those turbulent affairs. Of late years he has lived with his nephew Mr. Geo. Kent. The funeral which took place Wednesday was largely attended.

Speaking of dismissals from Mount-Ed Police service, the *Edmonton Bulletin* says: "Dismissals are to be left to the will of the commanding officer—as they evidently are left—favoritism rather than efficiency is the natural result. It may have been that this system was begun under the impression that as the mounted police had no friends, anything might be done with them. This is not a matter of friendship for the force or any of the members of it. It is a matter in which the honor of Canada and the welfare of the North-West are at stake, and no man who values the one or the other can allow such proceedings without the most vigorous protest in his power."

C. A. Gass and T. B. Baker made a two-day's trip to the north-east this week, organizing Conservative Associations.

One of the Medicine Hat delegates to the Liberal convention was "Jack" Macdonald, C.P.R. despatcher, who until a few weeks ago was located here.

Pat. Burns, the Alberta beef man and rancher, passed through on Saturday with two train loads of young cattle destined for his ranch at Olds. The cattle were bought at Manitoba points.

Mrs. J. G. Chalmers arrived home on Sunday morning from the east. Mrs. Chalmers visited London, Toronto, and other Ontario cities, where she encountered more severe weather than is often felt in the North-West.

Mr. W. B. Crosbie returned on Wednesday from a visit to Qu'Appelle station, where he attended a ball given by the citizens in honor of Dr. Bell, N.W.M.P. (who has returned from the Wood Mountain post) and Mrs. Bell. The N.W.M.P. orchestra from Regina attended, under leadership of Harry Walker. During the evening Dr. and Mrs. Bell were made the recipients of a very handsome solid silver crown ewer and hall-marked spoons, together with an address which was read by W. B. Sheppard, Esq.

Need Clear Heads.

Working people need clear heads, sound sleep and good digestion; for if sickness comes, what then? It is cheaper to keep well. That "queer feeling" springs from indigestion. First you "pooh, pooh!" Then you grow alarmed and send for the doctor. No need of that. A box of Ripans Tablets will set you right; so you can eat sleep and work. Ask the druggist for them.

Of Interest to Live Stock Breeders.

A Sheep and Swine Breeder's Association of Manitoba and the North-West Territories was duly organized in Winnipeg, on February 21st, 1895, when the constitution and by-laws prepared by the Provisional Directors was adopted, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, James Elder, Virden; first vice president, Wm. Kison, Burnside; second vice president, J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; sec. treas., George H. Greig, Winnipeg. Four directors representing sheep—Donald Fraser, Emerson, Alex. Menzies, Shovel Lake, James Bray, Longburn, and John Oughton, Crystal City. Four directors representing swine—A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, Jacob Scott, Jr., Stonewall, and R. J. Mitchell, Pomeroy; representative to the Winnipeg Industrial, A. Graham, Pomeroy; representative to the Territorial Exhibition (Regina), A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa. The objects of the Association are to further the interests of the breeders of sheep and swine in every legitimate way, to see that those interests receive due recognition by the management of central and local exhibitions, to distribute reliable information as to the breeding, care and feeding of sheep and swine and to bring more prominently before the farmers the necessity of using pure bred males, if a profitable export market is to be found for our surplus production of pork and mutton. At the Stock Breeder's convention held same day and place under the joint auspices of the Pure Bred Cattle, and the Sheep and Swine Breeder's Associations, many valuable papers were read by eminently practical men, a full report of which it is intended to publish in pamphlet form, in which will be included a list of all paid up members of both Associations with the addresses, and varieties of live stock bred by them. Any person may become a member of either Association, on the payment of the annual fee (\$1.00) and all members will be furnished with reports, etc., printed by the Association. Secretary, George H. Greig, Box 214, Winnipeg, Man.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. W. Bole.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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Oats - and - Chopped - Feed.

JUST RECEIVED

Window shades and window curtain poles.

Lowest Prices for Cash only.

R. BOGUE.

Grand Orange Lodge.

The fourth annual session of the Grand Orange Lodge, N.W.T., which met at Moose Jaw, was completed on Friday last. The following were the Grand Officers elected:—

Grand Master, W. J. Kernaghan, Prince Albert; D.G.M., J. A. Armstrong, Medicine Hat; J.D.G.M., T. Fleming, Summerberry; G. Chap. W. McF. Evans, Medicine Hat; G. Treas., Jno. Dobbin, Regina; G. Secy., S. Grey, Regina; G. Lect., B. Barber, Wolsley; Dir. Cer., C. A. Gass, Moose Jaw; D.G. Secy., A. D. Ferguson, Wolsley.

Medicine Hat was the point selected for next year's meeting.

THE TIDE HAS TURNED.

Moose Jaw Won the Hockey Game Against Regina on Friday Last.

Our hockey players completely redeemed themselves in the third game for the McVior medals played at this point on Friday night last. The teams were:

REGINA	GOAL	MOOSE JAW
F. Pingle	Goal	F. Richards
J. Short	Point	Melnychuk
S. McIntyre	Cover Point	C. Smith
J. Jackson		Kerwin
Armstrong	Forwards	W. Simington
Dumble		Baxter
		Miller

C. Peters, of Regina, refereed, and Messrs. Porter and Slater were umpires. The game was played without a dispute. Moose Jaw scored first after three minutes play, and we thought we had the game. Regina scored in 8 minutes, again in 3 minutes and once more in 11 minutes, and when the half was called Moose Jaw was not so strictly sure she was in it.

In the second half our boys put together a superb game, scoring a second goal in 3 minutes, a third in 7, a fourth in 3, a fifth in 6, and the sixth and last in 2 minutes.

After the match the visitors were treated to oysters at Healey's, and an impromptu programme of speeches and songs was introduced by ex-Mayor Gass. In the course of the evening Mr. Gass announced his intention of withdrawing the silver cup—given by him last season to the lacrosse club, and never competed for—from the lacrosseists and presenting it for competition to the hockeyists, for which a vote of thanks was tendered him.

The next match in the McVior series will be played at Regina, probably next week.

Swift Current.

SWIFT CURRENT, Feb. 20, 1895.—W. G. Knight left yesterday for Regina.

A large snow gang was at work last week cleaning out the C.P.R. yard here, but they did not strike this time.

The chinook of yesterday carried away most of our snow here, especially Roadmaster Lowe's snow fence around the C.P.R. yard.

Mr. W. Rutherford, of C.A.C. & Co., went west yesterday of a tour of inspection.

Miss Haigh gave her numerous friends a party on Saturday night.

If all accounts be true one of Medicine Hat's popular engineers will soon be joining the benedict society.

The Liberal-Conservatives held a meeting in town hall on Friday last. Vice-president W. G. Knight resigned and A. Patterson elected to fill the chair. A. Fenton, Secy. and treas.; Committee, Chas. Reid, Jas. Shoultice, W. H. Simpson and W. Sanders. Delegates to attend the convention at Moose Jaw, Jas. Shoultice and W. Richardson. A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring vice president.

JNO. BRASS,
Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

CROSBIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

ESTEVEN.

A Successful Church Social.

On the 21st February the ladies of the Church of England gave a musical and dramatic entertainment which proved a decided success. An abundance of refreshments was provided and amply appreciated, after which the Esteven Minstrels (Messrs. Chambers, Flumerfelt, Yardley, Phipps, Bradshaw and Sweet) sang the chorus "The Town Tavern," and a good programme followed, including a recitation by Mr. McCullagh, our teacher, Miss Hamner, Miss Phipps and Miss May Phipps sang "The Maids of Lew,"—merry young maids;—when the ladies suddenly turned and displayed the contrast inevitable when maids became "old," the metamorphosis was greeted with shouts of laughter. The minstrels gave several varied selections, and the programme ended with a good presentation of "Box and Cox," by Mrs. Dr. Scott, Major Phipps and Mrs. Read. \$15 was netted for the church building fund.

Carmel Snowdrifts.

CARMEL, Feb. 20, 1895.—The weather has moderated considerably lately. We think that spring is fast approaching and times are assuming a more encouraging attitude for the stock owners.

Miss Florence Powell is visiting her mother of this place.

C. C. Lyon left for Buffalo Lake last week, where he will probably remain till spring. Charlie being a favorite with the ladies, his departure will be sadly regretted.

One of our young gents, after visiting at one of the neighbors recently, unfortunately missed the trail on the road home and wandered several miles before he found himself at a vacant house, from which he was enabled to find his way home. WHISKERS.

TO THE ELECTORS

Western Assiniboia.

GENTLEMEN.—

The Liberals of this Constituency in Convention have seen fit to select me as their standard bearer in the coming elections for the Dominion House of Commons.

I have accepted the nomination and will support and advocate to the best of my ability the platform of the Liberal Party as laid down at the National Liberal Convention, held in Ottawa in June, 1893, which is as follows:

1. Tariff for Revenue only.
2. Enlarged market under a satisfactory reciprocity treaty.
3. Purity and strict economy in administration.
4. Independence of Parliament.
5. The land for the settler, not for the speculator.
6. The introduction of the Provincial Franchise in place of the present expensive and cumbersome system.
7. A proper redistribution of seats.
8. The amendment of the constitution of the Senate.
9. A Dominion plebiscite on the liquor question.

Upon this platform I appeal for your vote and influence.

I have every confidence that should the Liberal Party be returned to power they will adhere to this platform in its entirety, and I can assure my supporters that should I be elected and these pledges are not fulfilled, I will mark my disapproval by voting against that Political Party in the House.

With every confidence that all those who truly desire a change in the Fiscal Policy of the Country will record their ballots for the Candidate of the Party which for years has advocated the principles contained in this platform.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

A. HITCHCOCK.

ADDRESS

To the Free and Independent Electors of Western Assiniboia.

GENTLEMEN.—

The largest and most thoroughly representative convention ever held in this constituency has unanimously chosen me to be the standard bearer of Patron principles and Tariff Reform in the Federal election which must soon take place.

Having accepted that nomination I now respectfully solicit the support of every one who favors all or any of these principles. Briefly stated, the most essential of them are: The Maintenance of British Connection; the Reservation of Public Lands for Actual Settlers; Rigid Economy in every Department of Public Service; TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY; the Abolition of the Senate; the Enfranchisement of Women; and the Total Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

Of these the Tariff Plank is most important at present, for the Government has boldly declared its intention to ask you to endorse for the fifth time the so-called "National Policy." That policy was inaugurated in 1878, and has therefore been on trial for a period of seventeen years, during which we have waited in vain for even a measure of the prosperity which it was predicted to bring, and for which we hopefully looked. Nothing but the extreme partisanship to which both Conservatives and Liberals are equally inclined, and which unpatriotic extremists foster for their own ends, could have so long preserved from extinction a policy so disappointing.

To destroy that partisanship and to establish a wholesome parliamentary independence, is a primary object of Patronism, and should I have the honor to be elected I shall constantly keep that aim in view. At the same time I claim the right to support, on the tariff question, the party whose policy conforms with ours, and to continue that support so long as I can thereby best promote your interests without a sacrifice of principle.

The School question is one altogether apart from Patronism. Nevertheless, it is a live question, and any candidate who evades or has evaded it is unworthy of public confidence. I am a life-long supporter of the non-sectarian system. In my native province, in Manitoba and in the North-West, I have been by tongue and pen an earnest advocate of it. I shall steadfastly persist in that advocacy wherever and whenever opportunity presents itself, and shall as strongly support the general introduction of the non-sectarian system as I shall protest against interference where it now exists.

My earlier years were spent on a farm, and experience has thoroughly familiarized me with all the privations and hardships of the pioneer. I came to the North-West fourteen years ago, and have passed through its "booms," its floods, its droughts, and its years of plenty. During that time I have seen nearly every part of the country, and I think I have a fair conception of its various adaptabilities and requirements.

I dislike personal canvassing, believing as I do that every citizen should be left to exercise his franchise according to the dictates of his own intelligence. It may be impossible for me to meet you all before election day, and I again most earnestly seek the vote and personal assistance of every elector whose ideas, in whole or in part, accord with mine. If the honor conferred upon me by the large and representative body that put me in nomination is endorsed by a majority, and should I become your representative, I shall endeavor to faithfully discharge, to the best of my ability, the various duties appertaining to that important position.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

J. K. MCINNIS.

TO RENT.

A couple of comfortable furnished rooms. Apply to Mrs. McDONALD, Fairford St.

TEACHER WANTED

For School District No. 52, Caron, for summer of 1895, commencing 1st of April. Apply to A. H. POWELL, Caron, stating salary expected. 34-6

TEACHER WANTED.

Teacher Wanted for Carmel School District No. 194; duties to commence about 1st April. State salary and qualifications. Apply to CHAS. SMITH, Box 22, Moose Jaw P.O.

Supreme Court

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, Western Assiniboia Judicial District.

CAMPBELL VS. TIMMINS.

Pursuant to the judgment herein bearing date the 23rd day of October, A.D. 1894, there will be offered for sale at Public Auction with the approval of Justice Watson, Esquire, Clerk of this Court by Oswald B. Fyfe, Auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel, on River Street, in the town of Moose Jaw, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon on

SATURDAY, 16TH DAY OF MAR. A.D. '95, the following property:—Lot number eight (8) in block number ninety-two (92) in the town of Moose Jaw. The said property will be sold subject to reserve bid, and also subject to a mortgage, full particulars of which, and the amount due upon the same will be made known at the time of sale.

There is on the said property a two-story brick building, 27 x 40 feet. Ten per cent. of the purchase price to be paid in cash at the time of sale and the balance when the purchaser will be entitled to possession. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to WILLIAM GRAYSON, Vendor's Agent, Moose Jaw, Assa.

or to JOHNSTONE & JONES, Regina.

Ottawa Hotel.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public.

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT, PROPRIETOR.

Hogs bought and sold. Fine Dressed Hogs on hand for sale.

LIVERY, FEED

AND SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Rigs.

Best accommodation for the travelling public.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises High Street.

William Walsh's Old Stand.

WILSON and McDONALD.

Rubbers !

Rubbers !

Now is the season for RUBBERS and why go with wet or damp feet when you can get RUBBERS at such very low prices? We have now in stock a complete assortment of the best and leading styles in ladies', misses' and children's, men's, boys' and youths' RUBBERS. Prices as low as 30 cts. and up

M. J. MacLEOD